## FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

PICKET AND PRISON. The Misadventures of a Squad of Wisconsin Cav-

alcymen. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: During the month of April, 1861, while Gen, Sherman was the cavalry lost many men on picket and in scouting between the advance of the contendconsisted of 25 men of Co. L. and the Second Lieutenant of Co. M, 4st Wis. Cav.

On the morning of the 12th of April, 1861, a detail of 100 men from our regiment was sent to the east of Cleveland, Tenn., to relieve a Our officials who had the matter in charge similar detail of "Jim" Brownlow's 1st East Tenn. Cav., which had been out on picket for three days. This command was divided into two posts; the first was stationed five miles east of Cleveland, and consisted of Capt, Comsteck, of Co. G, and a Lieutenaut, and 75 men of Co's G and L, with orders to patrol between that post and the outpost, which was five miles farther east, on Cookson Creek, and consisted of Lieut, Colwell, of Co. M, and 25 men of Co. L. Of these 25 men six were what we called

"OLD SOLDHEES," of whom one was a Sergeaut and two or three were Corporals; the 19 others were recruits who

growth timber. Brownlow's men, or some shelters of boards from a saw-mill just above our camp, on the creek, belonging to Col. W. P. Green, a strong rebel. Passing down a ravine, we crossed the creek, on a low, wooden bridge, and on to the eastward, about half a mile, over smooth bottom-land, we came to the old Fed-Stock road.

In the daytime one videt was stationed at crossroad about 80 rods in the rear. At night the videt from the old Federal road was withdrawn and stationed at the bridge. The Federal road, running south for many miles along the valley of the Cookson Creek, was very smooth for that section of the country. To the west of the creek, between two parallel lines of hills, and from one to two miles from the Fed-IN OUR BEAR THAT NIGHT.

Early on the morning of April 13 our camp was assailed by the enemy from the rear. through the fog of the early dawn, I took them to be the patrol we were momentarily ex- Baird's Third Division, Fourteenth Corps. pecting, and did not halt them as soon as I should have done, and when I discovered my mistake it was too late to give the alarm.' alarm being given, and the column at once charged upon the unsuspecting camp.

Serg't J. B. Messerschmidt, who escaped at July 22, and gave us in Andersonville his experience of April 13, as follows: "During the night I felt very uneasy about our position, as we had seen nothing of the patrol from the reserve picket. I spoke to the Lieutenant two or three times about the boys being so much scattered and not prepared for action. The most of them being recruits, I knew they did not realize the situation. The Lieutenant finally told me to attend to my own business. as he was

RUNNING THAT POST. "I then mounted my horse, thinking I would first visit the videt in the rear and warn him of our apparent danger; then I would awaken all the men and have them prepared for the worst. As I approached the videt Beardsley I heard his command of 'Halt!' and the enemy's low, but determined, demand for him to surrender. I turned my horse toward the little camp, but as I did so the rebels started on their charge, and were even with me before I had hardly turned around. It was so dark and foggy they did not distinguish me from their own men, as they had blue overcoats on, so I rode with them into and through the camp, down the hill to the creek, then left

the camp, got into the willows on the east side The rebels coming in so stealthily from the rear, the capture was made with very few shots fired from either side. One of our men, named Tripp, was wounded in the thigh, and died in the rebel hospital at Atlanta soon after. Six of the men got away, all but one of whom were "old soldiers," thus proving to the recruits that they were not yet duly initiated into the perilous duties of picket on the outposts.

After the surrender we were hurried across the creek and on to the "Old Federal road," where there was a large body of rebel cavalry. After passing through the rebel column we asked the officer in command of our guards why there were so many troops there to capt-

80 SMALL A POST AS OURS. He said that the day before a citizen from that vicinity had gone to Gen. Wheeler, at Tunnel Hill, and told him that Jim Brownlow was out there with his whole regiment, and defied Wheeler to come; so Wheeler had picked 1,500 of his best men and borses, expecting to capture one of the best regiments of our whole cavalry corps. Besides, these were the most radical and determined of Union men,-men who were fighting for and over their very hearthstones,they knew every nook and corner of that part of Tennessee and Georgia; and Gen. Wheeler, with all his skill as a cavalry General, would not have got out of that little scrape quite so easily as he did when he took 19 raw recruits and a raw Lieutenant.

I am under obligations to Comrade John W. Wichter, of Athens, Tenn., and one of Brownlow's regiment, for further information in this matter which also confirms the statement the rebel officer made to us more than 23 years ago: "My father lived at that time in the edge of Murray County, Ga., about 12 miles south of where our regiment was on picket, near Col. W. P. Green's mill, on Cookson Creek, April 12, 1864, when relieved by your regiment. I was personally acquainted with about 125 of Wheeler's men, as they were from Bradley County, Tenn. Wheeler's command arrived at my father's that night about 8:30 o'clock and remained until 2 o'clock in the morning, aiming to capture me, supposing I was at home. Aid-de-Camp to Gen. W. P. Carlin, Haigler, Wheeler told my mother that night that he Neb. would capture me and

BROWNLOW'S WHOLE COMMAND; but failed, as Brownlow was relieved before Wheeler arrived. Brownlow would have been glad to meet him there or anywhere else. A

It was so early in the morning when Wheeler called upon us that we had not been to breakfast, and by their courtesy, and with a mounted had for their style of hospitality.

Millen. I could tell as sad a story as has yet | beaten at Sabine Crossroads is no discredit to | court-martial, condemned as a spy and senbeen written, but pen or tongue cannot bring | them. to the imagination of one who was not there the actual condition of the daily scenes which met our view or in which we participated. Words written or spoken cannot picture to the in all its forms, and the suffering

WITH ALL ITS AGONIES, where men were crowded together in a limited inclosure, under a broiling sun or a drenching

amount of unwholesome food, The suddest recollection to me of that terrible Summer of 1864 is that out of that little squad of 19 men (the Lieutenant being left at Macon at the officers' prison) only four lived to see "God's country" again, and we four the youngest, the writer being the youngest of all, N. YOUNG, 200 Hadson Street, New York City.

and the only one who returned to the regiment in time to participate in the last (Wilson's) raid of the war. My recollection is that the those 15 who died desire any information con- praise corning them I will gladly give it, as I belped

to care for most of them in their dying hour. And now, Comrade Editor, since my experipension legislation. In the Summer of 1864 Gen Grant said: "It is hard on our men in organizing his army for the Atlanta campaign, rebel prisons, but every man held by the ene- hills and through marshes, and in some places my keeps two rebels from the front." Gen. ing armies. One of these captured picket posts | fighting sooner; but who is responsible for the | thrown away. We had a man in our company suffering and death at Andersonville and other prisons in 1864 and '65?

JEFF DAVIS AND HIS FOLLOWERS first, for the inhuman treatment we received, next, for they knew of our treatment and should have exchanged us at any cost. Had an exchange been made after Atlanta fell into our hands thousands of prisoners who died from October, 1861, to March, 1865, would have gone home and been able to go to the front again in February and March following. I was exchanged with the first thousand of sick from Millen Nov. 19, 1861, and according to the

stipulations of that exchange we were sup-

posed to be in the worst condition, and yet I re-

turned to my regiment the 1st of March, 1865.

Now, in view of the fact that each of us kept two sound and rugged rebels from the front, had joined the regiment at Cleveland the last | and that it was partly the fault of the Governof March, the writer being one of the number | ment an exchange was not made sooner, is it and the youngest-18 years of age on April 4, any more than right and just that Congress should legislate a little in our favor, and some-Our camp was on the west bank of the creek, thing like this: Two dollars per day for each on high ground, and well covered with second- day in prison, and a provision that in the case of an application for pension the fact that the others, prior to our adventure had provided soldier was in rebel prison shall be sufficient proof of the origin of a disability possible to have been contracted in such prisons, and the amount of pension to be fixed by the Board of Surgeons upon a thorough examination, as in the case of other pension ratings. In this way the disabled prisoners of war would be placed upon eral road, called by Kentucky stockmen the old | the roll of invalid pensioners, while under most of the prisoner bills the pension could be called by the opponents a service pension. The the junction of these roads, another on a hill service pension will come in time, but let us te the south of the camp, and a third at a get the disability pension laws in a little better shape first.-Winslow H. Barger, Co. L, 1st Wis. Cav., Hebron, Neb.

PEACH TREE CREEK. The Battle as Seen by a Comrade of the Four-

teenth Corps. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In answer to Comrade A. P. Brown, Co. H, 149th N. Y., as to eral road, was one less traveled, by which the | when and where the Fourteenth Corps crossed advance of the rebel Gen. Wheeler's cavalry got | Peach Tree Creek, I would say the First Brigade, First Division of that corps, crossed on a bridge near a mill, the name of which I have forgotten, and went into position immediately Hiram Beardsley, who was the videt at the on the right of the First Division, Twentieth crossronds in the rear, says: " As the advance | Corps, commanded by Gen. Williams. We of the rebel column approached I could see our crossed on the morning of the 20th of July, behind a hill. A little while before dusk we go down. He was taken to a hospital, where blue overcoats, and as they were coming from 1864, between 7 and 8 o'clock. The remainder the direction of our reserve pickets and of the Fourteenth Corps that took part in the ing his place in the ranks. We came to a halt engagement formed on our right

The First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps, was composed at that time of the 2d, 23d and 94th Ohio, 10th and 21st Wis., 42d and Thus Beardsley was captured without the 88th Ind. and 104th 111. The brigade was commanded by Col. A. G. McCook, of the 2d Ohio, Brig.-Gen. W. P. Carlin being absent on leave of absence. The brigade was formed in two this time, was afterwards captured at Atlanta lines; the 194th Ill., 42d and 88th Ind. being the front line, and placed from left to right in the order named. There was a very deep ravine running past the right of the 104th Ill., and extending to the rear of that regiment. The 42d and 88th Ind. were retired, dropping in ecbelon toward the right of the brigade. The 33d and 94th Ohio, 10th and 21st Wis., formed the rear line, and were on higher ground than the front line.

The brigade had half finished throwing up works and the men were resting when the ball opened. Brig.-Gen. Ed McCook-brother of Col. A. G. McCook, and commanding a division of cavalry-was at the headquarters of the First Brigade that morning, and in conversation stated that our army had orders to advance, and that the advance would commence on our left and continue from left to right till the whole line was engaged. He had hardly ceased talking when we heard an uproar on our left far away, but coming nearer, like the roar of a cyclone over a Western prairie. Gen. Ed Mc-Cook mounted his horse and immediately rode

to the left. We all supposed that the advance had begun, and the troops were gotten under arms in readiness, when it soon developed that it was the Johnnies who were making the attack inmy horse, and, crossing on the flood-wood below stead of the Yanks. The tempest soon struck the 104th Ill, and swept down the ravine on its right and rear, drawing the two right companies out of their half-finished works. The rebels thought they had found the right flank

of the Army of the Cumberland. The writer was an Aid on the brigade staff at that time, and was with Col. McCook at about the center of the rear line. The Colonel ordered me to have the 10th and 21st Wis, charge forward and drive the enemy out of the ravine and support the 104th Ill., which was hotly engaged. This was done in handsome style. The 42d and 88th Ind. were ordered to fire by the round the right flank of the 104th. The rebels could not stand the galling fire that was poured into them, and all who had gotten into the ravine were either killed, wounded or capt-

The right of the line of the 104th Ill. was gallantly regained and the rebel colors captured that had been planted on the works. The color-bearer was killed, and the whole rebel line fell back to its former position.

When the two right companies of the 104th were driven from their works, Lieut. John Thomas, the other Aid on the brigade staff .-a Kentuckian by birth, and Adjutant of the 2d. Ohio,-rushed gallantly forward, and, while rallying the right of the 104th, was shot through the heart, being the last man of the 2d Ohio to offer up his life for our noble cause, and as galvision train on that day.

The best of my recollection is that the rebel attack did not extend furthur to our right than our brigade front. The First Brigade, First | it was not money that took us into the army, Division, Fourteenth Corps, have never received proper credit for its work that day, and | it .- H. A. TRIPP, 29th Me., Bluehill, Me. that is the reason I have answered the comrade's inquiry in so lengthy a manner. All the regiments of the brigade behaved in their usual manner, doing well all that was required of them, and some of them being under a hot fire that they could not return without endangering their comrades in the front. I would be pleased to hear from any of my old comrades who served in the old First Brigade. -W. B. Roby, Lieutenant, Co. G, 33d Ohio, and

Up Red River.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Under the above caption H. A. Tripp insinuates that Comrade Bissell, 31st Mass., gives A. J. Smith's men braver man never commanded a regiment in | too much credit for the part they performed in the Federal army than Col. James P. Brown. | the Red River campaign. Perhaps Comrade Bissell does not mean that the day at Sabine Crossroads was saved by the arrival of A. J. Smith's men. The latter do not claim to have saved the day at Sabine Crossroads, for we were escort, we "tenderfeet" took a little walk of 35 not there, and, as Tripp says, got no nearer miles to Dalton, where we breakfasted about than Pleasant Hill. But if Smith's men had rectly his book states that there were seven 8 o'clock p. m. I do not now remember just not been at Pleasant Hill on the morning of what we got, for I was so disgusted with the April 9, probably Comrade Tripp never would be directed the teamsters to go into the village quantity and quality of that breakfast that I have written anything for THE NATIONAL and inform the citizens that I have written anything for THE NATIONAL and inform the citizens that I have written anything for THE NATIONAL did not remember anything but the contempt I TRIBUKE, for everybody knows that Banks had been played, and that if it was not satiswould not have made a stand with his retreat-I had plenty of time, however, during that ing army at Pleasant Hill, if Smith had not | time and give them another exhibition. long and terrible Summer at Andersonville, to | urged him to do so; and even if he had, withstore away in my memory the kind, quality out the aid of Smith he would have been badly and quantity of our average daily rations. I | whipped. The Maine boys and the Massachuwill not attempt to describe my experience in setts boys and all the rest fought like tigers at the position that he held to anything higher. the prisons of Andersonville, Savannah and Pleasant Hill under A. J. Smith. Their being He was captured at one time and tried by a

I make the claim that Smith's men saved the entire Red River expedition from being his escape. gobbled, for we covered the retreat the whole distance, and at "Old Oaks," near the mouth reader or heaver the rags, the vermin, the fith of Red River, Smith's troops, alone, fought all of our prominent Generals, among the number day to keep the enemy at bay while Banks, being, I think, the name of Sherman. The inwith the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Corps, laid the pontoons. The claim is too often set up that Western men fought better than East- | brought on by his severe hardship and exposern men. If there was any difference it was | ure in the service .- H. C. Olds, 66th Ohio, and rain, without shelter and a very insufficient the fault of the officers and not of the men. | Major, 145th Ohio, Vernon, Ind. F. M. RIDDLE, 3d Ind. battery, Blue Rapids,

Weak Men.

The 119th Pa. at the Battle of Rappahannock

Station. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I saw an only survivors of those captured on that post article in regard to the battle of Rappahanon Cookson Creek April 13, 1864, were Hiram | nock Station. I was an eye-witness, and also Beardsley, Ned Goodwin, Gottfried Klampe | took an active part in that battle, Nov. 7, 1863. and myself, and should any of them see this It was stated that the 6th Me. did nearly all article they will confer a favor by writing to of the hard fighting. This is not so, although me at once; or should any of the families of the 6th Me. did bravely, and deserves much

Early on the morning of Nov. 7 we broke camp, which was situated a mile or two south from Manassas Junction. The day being pleasence in war also embraces the life of a prisoner aut, it was easy to march. We were in the of war, I would like to add my suggestion as to Sixth Corps (Sedgwick), First Division (Wright), Third Brigade (Russell). Before we reached the battlefield we had to march over we had to wade. Some of the soldiers seemed Grant was right in the sense of ending the to be in a sad frame of mind. Cards were by the name of George Monroe. He was full of fun and wit. He noticed that some of the soldiers were downhearted. All at once Monroe sung out:

"Boys, ch, boys, prepare to dance! The ball will soon open!' These words cheered us up, so that we all aughed. The ball did soon open; cannon boomed, and shot and shell flew in the air. We reached the battlefield early in the afternoon of the 7th of November. We took a position in the edge of a piece of oak woods, facing an open field. Our officers gave us orders to pre-

the rebels believe that we were stronger than we really were. The Confederates numbered 2,000, of Early's Division, Ewell's Corps. They held a strong position on a hill behind a fort and rifle-pits on the north bank of the Rappahannock.

When we reached the battlefield the 6th Me. had already thrown out a skirmish-line, and the rebels were not slow to respond, for they were ready to meet the Union skirmishers. I saw one Union soldier come from the skirmishline with his lower jaw hanging. It was a sad sight to me, this being my first battle.

On a knoll the Union artillerymen were very active, going and coming with their horses on a full run, unlimbering their cannon and throwing shot and shell into the rebel works. In a piece of woods to our left was planted a brass battery, which was kept busy. It was grand to watch the flying artillery on the knoll and the battery in the edge of the woods; it seemed almost like clock-work. In the open field, marching by the flank, was column of Union soldiers. All at once a shell

scythe to cut down the grain or grass in the harvest field. With a shout and a ringing cheer the Union skirmishers drove the rebel skirmishers into their works, then falling back a short distance till the support came up. The view of the battle was grand, but not so nice when the

time came to take an active part in it. A little before sundown Gen. Russell, of the Third Brigade, gave orders to Col. Peter Elmaker, of the 119th Pa., to advance across the field. While we were advancing the rebels threw shot and shell at us, but they went over our heads. We then had orders to halt and lie again advanced in good order, each man keepnear a ditch, which had water in it knee deep. Reaching the other side we had orders to fix could by yelling and shouting, so as to confuse poured into us a heavy volley of musketry. While advancing toward the rebel works, to the right of the fort, I could see the flashes of nearly 2,000 muskets. The bullets came over my head like hail. When we reached the works we drove the enemy out at the point of the bayonet, but not until we had some se- he died. vere fighting and lost many men in killed. wounded and missing. When we made the charge, the soldiers of the 6th Me. were also active, charging and driving the rebels out of the fort. I saw a rebel and a Union soldier ying together, dead, with their hands on the barrels of their muskets. Going to the right, I saw some Union soldiers fighting at close quarters over a rebel flag. Our boys got the

At night, when the roll-call was sounded, 12 men, with myself, of Co. D. 119th Pa., answered to their names. The rest were killed, wounded or missing.

Our beloved and brave Lieutenant, Wm. Cox, was mortally wounded, and died soon after the battle.-ROBERT ALLICE, Co. D, 119th Pa., Mount Holley, N. J.

NOT "BOODLERS."

It is Ridiculous to Say the Boys Enlisted for Money. mustered out with the regiment May 7, 1863, April, 1865. after 20 months' service. My pay was \$13 per month—\$260, with bounty of \$22 from the mation of Charles E. Hooker, Co. D, 8th Iowa, tions and experiences at the battle of Prairie State of Maine and \$100 from the United lodging thrown in. The lodging often times | charged at Memphis. was such as no hotel ever furnished. The boys all know what the clothing was. In September, 1863, I re-enlisted in Co. F, 29th Memfor forces. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE informs him three years, receiving \$100 bounty from the State of Maine, \$200 from the City of Lewiston and \$402 from the United States-total, \$702; the entire sum received. He does not claim to | would like to know if he is living. have rendered any distinguished services, to have captured any rebel flags or batteries, or to Delhi, N. Y., asks why it was that every coma rail fence or hen-coop. He may have been a coffee-cooler"-as a matter of fact he has seen coffee" and couldn't. The Government may was meant, and had a vivid recollection of the | with Dr. Worrall at either of the places. lant a one as ever wore the blue. The 2d Ohio | 25th of May, 1862, of Cedar Mountain, and of was not in the action, being guards of the di. | that terrible campaign under Pope in August, 1862, and of Antietam, and \$5,000 in hard cash would not induce him to go through with another month like August, 1862. No, Mr. Editor,

CORPORAL PIKE.

and the papers that say so lie, and they know

His Daring Exploits as Scout and Spy. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I would like to inform Capt. J. W. Hinkley, of Sparta, Wis., that the name of his 5th Ohio cavalryman, whose exploits he narrated in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE recently, was Corporal Pike; his initials I connot now recall. He lived for a number of years after the war at Portsmouth, O. He was a noted scout, and did service under several of the prominent Generals of the Armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee. After the war he wrote a book called the "Scout and Spy," an interesting narrative of his exploits and hairbreadth escapes.

In this book may be found an account of the Fayetteville episode, which differs only in two particulars from the story told in the Captain's narrative. One of them is that the citizens professed not to believe that he was a Yankee, and they insisted that if he was he should play wagons, instead of five, that he had burned, and factory he would call around at some other

He was recommended for promotion, and Gov. Todd, of Ohio, commissioned him a Lieutenant, but he declined it, saying he preferred tenced to be shot, but by some audacious means got the execution postponed, and finally made

The truth of the thrilling narratives contained in this book was vouched for by several formation of the writer is that the heroic man died several years since from lung trouble,

CURE FOR THE DEAF.

PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades All Along the

Personal. James M. Gardner, Co. I, 136th N. Y., Shippensburg. Pa., wonders why none of his comrades write for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. He has not seen any of them for over 20 years, and would be glad to communicate with them. Wm. Paine, Co. E, 55th Mass., Jerseyville, Ill., would be very glad to see something in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE from the survivors of his regiment. The writer refers briefly to the services of the 55th on Morris Island and elsewhere in South Carolina. C. W. Smith, Middleville, Mich., would be

glad to hear from any of his comrades of Co. I, 44th Ind. like to see either Robert T. Lincoln or Congressman Laird, of Nebraska, nominated for President.

N. Paterson, Co. D, 32d Ohio, Normal, Ill., tells a tale of a goose. He says that while at the Encampment at St. Louis he met several members of the 25th Ohio, who immediately accused him of being one of the miscreants who sent a solid front to the enemy, so as to make stole a goose from the 25th in September, 1861, on Cheat Mountain, in West Virginia. Some able foragers of the 25th Ohio had captured the goose and were keeping it for a favorable time to cook it. It disappeared, and the next day the feathers of the confiscated fowl were found in the camp of the 24th Ohio. The larceny was charged upon the members of the latter regiment, but they proved beyond a doubt that the goose was taken by members of the 32d. who, to cover their tracks, carried the feathers and dumped them in the camp of the 24th. A. B. Mortal, Secretary, 17th Ohio Regimental Association, Rushville, O., requests the survivors of that regiment to send him their names and addresses, as he wishes to make a complete roster of the regiment.

Wm. Fisher, Raymond, Ill., says he was on board of one of the vessels of Commodore Perry's fleet during the famous battle of Lake Erie, in 1814. During the late war he served in the 45th Ill.

A. M. Hall, Guy's Mills, Pa., says he enlisted with his father in the 83d Pa. in March, 1864, burst among the troops, and the shell made a and was not 16 years of age until the 5th of May following. He thinks few regiments can J. Smith's Guerrillas," never broke through wide gap. It was as when a farmer takes a show a better record than the 83d Pa.

account of the heroic death of Comrade Bectam, Co. G. 7th Ind. He enlisted as a recruit in the rebels at least a mile and a half. The com-1862, and was immediately sent to the Army of | pany to which the writer belonged captured the Potomac, where his regiment was serving. | two guns of the battery. He was in every engagement until August, 1864, when, in the charge on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, he was pierced by a grapeshot, which passed through his body. Still he kept his feet, and when the command fell back he carried the flag, with the lifeblood gushing from his wound. At last he fell, but held up the flag and told the boys not to let it he died soon afterward.

Information Asked and Given.

Thomas Turner, Lancaster, Mo., asks infor- gives a sketch of the march to Richmond. mation concerning his brothers, Archibald and A. M. Burfield, Co. F. 211th Pa., Rice's, Pa., bayonets and charge, making all the noise we | William Turner, whom he has not heard from | says the 211th Pa. and 60th N.Y. were the first since the war. Their father, Moses Turner, regiments to enter Petersburg, April 3, 1865, the rebels. When the rebels heard us they gave died in Trimble County, Ky. The writer planting their colors on the Court-house at 3:45 one of their long, blood-curdling yells, and | would like to hear from his late Captain, S. M. | a. m. | He says the regiments which captured Logan, and any of his comrades of Co. B, 1st | Fort Mahone were the 48th, 205th, 209th and

> cester, Mass., would like to be informed whether Gen. R. O. Tyler, formerly Colonel of the 1st Conn. H. A., is living or not; and if dead, where Fred Emily, Co. C. 88th Ohio, Taylor, Ore.,

> asks if anyone can inform him of the presentwhereabouts of one O'Connor, who was a claim agent in Leavenworth, Kan., in 1876. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE informs "A Crip-

> pled Soldier," San Francisco, Cal., that the notorious John H. Winder, of Andersonville, has not been appointed to any office under President Cleveland. He fell dead at the door of his office at Andersonville Jan. 1, 1865.

Miss Jessie Rice, Box 667, Galion, O., wishes the name of the Quartermaster who hired Orsamus A. Rice as teamster about the middle collect some money which was due him at the on the hill opposite Fort Curtis. time of his death, which occurred in the hospital at Beaufort, S. C., Feb. 18, 1865.

and the command to which belonged the officer | Mo., which took a very active part in the opera-EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The writer en- | who issued rations to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's | tions of that place. listed in the 10th Me. Sept. 5, 1861, and was army at Salisbury, N. C., after his surrender in J. W. Gardner, Manning, Iowa, asks infor-

familiarly called "Put" by his comrades. He States-\$380 in all, with rations, clothing and | served three years, and was honorably dis-W. J. Frazier, Wilmington, N. C., inquires the date of the capture of the city by the Union

that it was Feb. 22, 1865. R. W. Bedford, U. S. S. Kate, No. 55, What Cheer, Iowa, wishes to make some inquiries in

\$13 per month till May, 1864-\$117; then \$16 regard to a messenger boy on the steamer Kate, per month till June, 1865-\$192; then \$24 of the Mississippi flotilla. On May 14, 1865, left oblique on the rebels, who were pouring per month till June 28, 1866-\$288. I served, the boat was sparred off from the shore at Skipin all, 54 months, and received therefor, includ- | with's Landing, between Islands Nos. 92 and ing bounties, \$1,681, or an average of \$30.78 per | 93. That evening all hands were in the river month, or about \$1 per day for the entire service. bathing, and a messenger boy, about 15 years | from comrades all over the country, making If money was the object, the writer has only old, of German descent, from La Crosse, Wis., to say that there were many days during those came very near drowning. He was saved after tages for those seeking homes. The writer years that he would not go through again for great exertion by the writer. The writer H. E. Stoutenberg, 101st, 37th and 40th N. Y.,

> burg in 1862. Mrs. S. J. Worrall, 3828 Baring street, the time often when he wanted to "cool his | West Philadelphia, asks information of Dr.

Mackey, who was with Dr. J. D. Worrall groves from \$100 to \$1,000 an acre. have paid him more than his services were at City Point Hospital, Petersburg, or White worth. When he re-enlisted he knew what Heuse Landing, or any other person who was a number of old soldiers in his vicinity who Lost and Found. J. H. Hilary, Lincolnton, N. C., has a gold

badge about the size of a \$10 gold piece, inscribed "Christian L. Lofft, Co. L, 15th Penna. Vol. Cav." It will be restored to any of his friends on addressing as above. W. S. Drake, Marion, Kan., inquires if there are any left of Co. C, 77th N. Y. He has a | a battery of five or six field guns on the high

badge inscribed "William Sherman, Co. G, 77th N. Y.," which he would like to restore to his friends. He would like to have the address of Dr. Baxter, who had charge of the U. S. Bar. | tered Andersonville in June, 1864, at the south racks Hospital, at what place he omits to state. Sidney Cook, Quartermaster, Post 242, Department of Indiana, Brownsburg, Ind., has the discharge of George N. Arnold, Co. C, 32d | there he is unable to say. In regard to the Ill. It was found in a trunk at Indianapolis | questions asked by Comrade Payne as to the

1865 a gentleman named Shough found in Har- ers in the streets of Richmond, he says he does risburg, Pa., the discharge of Henry Hughes, | not know about that, but he does know that Co. L. 9th Pa. Cav. In looking over her hus. the women and children who thronged the band's papers after his death, Mrs. Shough found the discharge and would be glad to restore it to its owner. The latter or any of his bad. friends can have it by addressing the writer as

A. Hubbs, Moundville, Mo., says that if Jas. H. Forbes will communicate with him he can have his discharge and other papers picked up in the street at St. Louis during the Encamp-

Vicksburg Campaign. George Knofftock, Sergeant, Co. E, 32d Ohio,

company. was captured and which is the subject of so | his exchange 97. much controversy, was directly in front of his regiment. He says Gen. Logan did not fool

Around Chattanoogs. A. J. Learned, Co. C. 18th Ohio, Millfield, O., is moved to correct the statement of Comrade Hair, who disputed the fact that the 18th Ohio furnished the oarsmen for the expedition from Chattanooga to Brown's Ferry. The writer knows that at least the great majority of the men who managed the boats were from his regiment. It was largely composed of river men accustomed to the handling of boats, and they were employed for that service around Chattanooga. What was known as the Engineer

18th Ohio, 42d Ind., 21st and 22d Mich. Dave Sackrider, Co. K, 121st Ohio, Delmar, Iowa, replying to the article of "E. N. N." on Steedman at Chickamauga," says that the 121st Ohio did not occupy a gap, but was on a ridge facing north, with a ravine in front. The only officer on horseback was Gen. Garfield, who came after the last charge of Longstreet. The rebels made three distinct charges on the 121st, but were harled back with terrible slaughter, leaving four battleflags in possession of the Union soldiers. The two pieces of S. D. Lane, 71st Ohio, Pittsburg, Kan., would artillery referred to by comrades belonged to the Chicago Mercantile Battery.

Brigade, commanded by Col. T. Stanley, of

the first regiment named, was composed of the

The Shenandoah Valley.

M. D. Phillips, Co. D, 23d Ill., Earlville, Ill., does not like to see the wrangling over the battle of Cedar Creek. He belonged to the Eighth Corps, and says the soldiers of that corps were as faithful and brave as those of any other, and did all that was possible under the circumstances. The surprise in the morning placed them at a great disadvantage, and the writer thinks that no troops would not at such a time have become disorganized for the while. Cornelius O'Dwyer, 669 Fourteenth avenue, Detroit, Mich., says that two old soldiers there have a dispute as to just how far Sheridan's army was driven back at the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, and says the matter has been left for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to decide.-[We pass.-ED.]

Up the Red River. John Leienberger, Co. H, 116th N. Y., Elk,

Kan., writes some recollections of the battles of Sabine Crossroads and Pleasant Hill. James Lemmon, Co. K, 49th Ill., Reform, Ill. replies to Comrade Mead, who said that at the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., some of the Sixteenth Corps fell back through the line of the Nineteenth. The writer wishes to have it understood by the comrades in general, and Comrade Mead in particular, that two divisions of the Sixteenth and one division of the Seventeenth Corps, commonly known as "A. any lines anywhere except the rebel lines, and D. L. Morgan, Clarksburg, Ind., gives a brief | they went through them every time. He says that at Pleasant Hill the Sixteenth Corps drove

Moving on Richmond.

John Woodiffe, Co. C, 19th Wis., Norwalk, Wis., insists that Comrade Card, 13th N. H., is at fault in claiming that his regiment was the first to enter Richmond and to plant its flag on the rebel Capitol, April 3, 1865. The writer says the first regiment in the city was the 19th Wis., which entered at 8:15, and the flag was placed on the Capitol by Capt. A. H. Russell, of Co. C. The writer says they broke camp at 4:30 in the morning near Fort Harrison, and 211th Pa. They held the fort until reinforced Wm. E. Streeter, No. 10 Bleeker street, Wor- by the 60th N. Y. and 155th Pa.

> Franklin. J. R. Tribble, 124th Ind., Linton, Ind., gives a brief sketch of his recollections of the battle

of Franklin. Hiram Pickett, Co. D. 44th Mo., Princeton, Mo., says it was his regiment that built the works by the cotton-gin at Franklin and occupied them during the battle. M. A. Adams, Co. E, 72d Ill., Carro Gordo, Ill., writes a brief sketch of the part his regiment took at the battle of Franklin. Its loss

152 men killed and wounded.

C. Wilson, Co. C, 33d Iowa, Fort Lyon, Iowa, corrects Comrade Goodrich, 33d Mo., by saying of September, 1864. She would like to commu- that the 33d Iowa was in the battle at Helena, nicate with any person who knew Mr. Rice, or | Ark., and suffered severely, Co. C alone losing anything about his ergistment and service. 40 men. That company supported the battery The information is desired to enable her to which was manned by a detail of the 33d Mo.,

H. Fitch, 35th Mo., Dade City, Fla., says that correspondents who have written of the battle A comrade, Springfield, Ill., asks the name of Helena, Ark., have wholly omitted the 35th

Prairie Grove. S. S. Knapp, Co. G, 10th Kan., (address Grove. He says there were eight Kansas regiments there, as follows: 2d, 5th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th.

Peter Riley, (address not given,) writing of the battle of Prairie Grove, says the day was saved by the 6th Kan. Cav. It engaged the force of the rebel Gen. Hindman, and kept it busy until Blunt and Herron made a junction and were able to meet the entire rebel forces.

Homes for Settlers.

C. S. Shattuck, Orlando, Fla., says that since his name appeared in THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE he has received a large number of letters inquiries in regard to Florida and its advanspeaks in the most enthusiastic terms of the climate as being in the highest degree conducive to health. Land and living is cheap and he thinks there is no better place for a poor have been first anywhere, in advance or retreat, missioned officer of the 101st N. Y. resigned on man to get a start. There is still a large amount but he always tried not to be last on a raid on | the morning after the retreat from Fredericks. | of Government land which can be had for \$1.25 per acre, and railroad lands for \$2.50 and upward. The land controlled by speculators is held at from \$5 to \$100 an acre, and orange M. W. Jenkins, Gamaliel, Ky., says there are

wish to go West and locate homes. They will be very glad if some of the comrades in the West will communicate with the writer in regard to the advantages of the different locali-

In Prison Cell. George M. Searle, Co. F, 27th Mass., Lowell, Mass., writing of Andersonville, says there was ground at the southwest corner outside of the stockade. The rebels used to have their guard mounting near this battery. He says he first engate, and at that time there were stocks for the punishment of prisoners at the right of the gate as they went in. How long they remained truthfulness of the statement that women and James Kerrigan, Somerset, O., says that in boys threw dirty water in the faces of prisonstreets to see the "Yanks" would frequently

C. H. Knox, Corporal, Co. L, 1st Conn. Cav., Schroon Lake, N. Y., says he was at Andersonville from May 26, 1864, until the last of October following. During that time there were no cannon mounted anywhere on the stockade, neither were there any stocks at the south ment, having been evidently lost by the com- gate. There was a fort some 10 or 15 rods southwest from the stockade, which mounted eight guns, and five or six rods east of the fort were stocks. The writer saw from one to four Mansfield, O., replies to Comrade Florey, 8th | prisoners' confined at a time in the stocks on Ill., in regard to the charge of the Third Bri- numerous occasions. The writer was employed gade, Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, at outside of the stockade for a considerable time, Champion Hills, the brigade consisting of the | and he says he knows what he is talking about. 8th and 81st Ill., 7th Mo. and 32d Ohio. The J. J. Kendall, Corporal, Co. H, 1st Minn., writer says the charge was ordered by Gen. | Windom, Minn., thinks the contemplated pris-Logan in person. The battery captured was oners' pension bill is unjust to many who sufthe 1st Miss., and was supported by the 43d | fered in confinement, because it only recog-Ga. The battery was directly in front of the | nizes those who were in the bands of the rebels 32d Ohio, and Lieut.-Col. R. H. Bentley, of that | 90 days or longer. He says that he with thouregiment, rode up to the battery and took its | sands of others were captured during the seven flag. The guns were turned over to Co. F. 32d days fighting around Richmond. They were Ohio, which was organized into an artillery confined at Richmond on Belle Isle for five weeks. Hundreds died and hundreds more E. H. Troyler, Co. H, 24th Ind. (address not | might as well have died, from the rotten food given), writing of Champion Hills, says the 24th Ind. filed to the right of the road by the The writer thinks that these men who lost old cotton gin, which was near Champion's | their health are just as deserving as those who house, and formed a line of battle in the field. | were confined for a longer time, and are just as They unslung their knapsacks and never saw | much entitled to relief. He says that when he them again. He thinks the rebel battery which | was captured he weighed 152 pounds, and after

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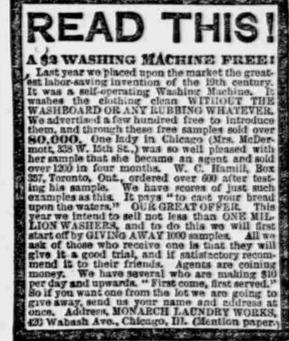


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